

Southern New Hampshire University

Grant Submission

Prehistoric Research on the Merrimack Valley

A Capstone Project Submitted to the College of Online and Continuing Education in Partial
Fulfillment of the Master of Arts in History

By

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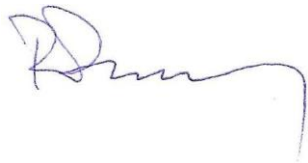
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Abstract

Precolonial history continues to be an understudied topic and is a neglected piece of public history. Even when facing thousands of years of historical archaeology, scholars tend to stray away from the opportunity to utilize these sources toward the expansion of America's precolonial history. A new approach to the study of this topic would remedy this situation by studying regions of America that prove to be hotbeds for archaeological findings. The Merrimack Valley, of Massachusetts, provides an opportunity to refine research as it has a rich archaeological history. Looking through a microscopic lens, a grant proposal will be presented with the intent of studying the precolonial history of the Merrimack Valley, and its artifacts, with the intent of then applying this research to overarching efforts to revise Merrimack Valley's public history.

Dedication

To all the groups who history has seemed to forgotten.

Table of Contents

Abstract	iv
Table of Contents	vi
List of Figures	vii
Acknowledgments	viii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Historiography	5
Chapter 3: Methodology	15
Chapter 4: Project Planning and Historical Topic Research	20
Chapter 5: Recommendations and Ethical Considerations	45
Chapter 6: Specialized Audience	48
Chapter 7: Budgeting and Staffing Requirements	51
Conclusion	54
Appendix:	57
Bibliography	58

List of Figures

Figure 1: 149/934 - Point, Projectile.....	41
Figure 2: 97.6.615 - Bead	41
Figure 3: 109/8284 - Bone, Fragment.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.1
Figure 4: 141/16532 – Celt	42
Figure 5: Indian Skeletons in Double Grave at Hadley, Mass.....	42
Figure 6: Indian Skeleton (Male) Found at North Hadley, Mass.	42

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Chapter 1: Introduction

At the centers of Andover and North Andover, Massachusetts, lies a cache of colonial buildings; an ode to Anglo-Saxon lineage and a romanticized image of the past. It is the period prior to White settlement that remains unaccounted. The Merrimack Valley, of Northeastern Massachusetts, proves crucial for further research into the study of the natives in this area, their culture, and Native American History overall. Prior research and numerous archaeological excavation attest to an area populated by a uniquely large population of natives who have left an overwhelming amount of physical evidence behind; important information on who they were and how they lived. Yet, despite centuries of evidence supporting this claim, the findings have remained unrecognized, left to collect dust on shelves and the land has been seized in the name of progress. It is a parallel issue in itself. Previous scholarly work has been predominantly misplaced or lost altogether and would be valuable to future research. Whether it was out of ignorance or neglect, the Merrimack Valley has succeeded in denying America knowledge regarding its precolonial roots and the development of the modern world.

For a community so passionate about American history, so proud of its roles in major historical events, this research into the Native American history would, not only draw the attention of scholars, but the public as well. The information on Native American history is scarce in general as it is a period prior to written history. The study of the Merrimack Valley opens the opportunity for an abundance of physical primary sources to be studied in regard to Native American history, in addition to Native Americans in Eastern Massachusetts. Furthermore, the public would want to know about this information as a connection to the community they live in. They would be shocked to hear of the severe insensitivity surrounding the handling of this history; Native American burial grounds uncovered and then built over,

archaeological collections being lost and the failure of major institutions to adhere to the federal law under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. This specific research intertwines scholars' thirst for knowledge and plays off the emotions of the public as it would seek to complete further research but also make amends for the shortcomings within public history.

The goal of this project will be to further investigate Native American history in this area and then utilize that research in the revision of public history. However, in order to achieve this goal a grant will be needed, from the American Philosophical Society, called the "Phillips Fund for Native American Research" Grant.¹ Methodology will be centered on a microscopic lens, studying the Merrimack Valley tribes, in an effort to better understand precolonial history of America. This research would then, in turn, be incorporated into the Merrimack Valley's public history in areas such as historical societies tours, workshops, and other public history interpretations. The research completed through this grant will need to look at prior archaeological efforts in the Merrimack Valley, locating collections for study, and discovering new sources of research. Primary sources, drawn from the area, will be used to emphasize the historical richness of this area while an analysis of secondary sources will be employed when discussing the limitations in current scholarships.

The discussion of this topic begins, in chapter two, with an explanation of the historiography of Native American history as well as subcategories based on scholarship focusing on the Northeastern region of the United States. Applying myriad sources as evidence,

¹ "Phillips Fund for Native American Research," American Philosophical Society, last modified 2017, <https://www.amphilsoc.org/grants/phillips-fund-native-american-research>.

it will be argued that historiography, both on a large scale and small scale, is limited in addition to lacking any significant trends. As a result of these flaws, continued research, through a fresh lens will be greatly beneficial toward Native American historiography.

This historiography will then be incorporated into the methodology discussed in chapter three of this project. Because the project seeks to conduct research from a new approach, methodology will be more anthropological than prior research, with socio-cultural lenses, and utilize the study of the Merrimack Valley as a means to study general Native American history microscopically. Research will also focus on precolonial history as the historiography proves that this period of Native American history is in desperate need of attention. However, in order to execute this methodology, specific institutions in the Merrimack Valley will need to be accessed as well as the potential for further research into Canadian institutions later on in this project.

Chapter four will explain the project that will be applying this methodology as well as the research that has thus far been completed for this historical topic. The project plan will be an explanation of the research grant and its connection to a much larger project which will utilize this research once completed. Research on the topic will then be applied to justify the purpose of the project by explaining the significance certain sources have played in the development of this project. Specific archaeological reports as well as other scholarly works will be applied as supporting evidence in the overall argument which calls for the need to resuscitate research of this area. Physical artifacts will also be fused into this chapter as testament to the archaeological significance of past and future research. Specific examples of the type of objects recovered from the Merrimack Valley will be provided with explanations as to how these objects further understanding of Native American history.

Controversial artifacts and logistical problems were identified in the planning and historical research portion of this project which is why the fifth chapter will be dedicated to explaining these dilemmas. Consideration for the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act creates legal limitations and calls for a high degree of cultural sensitivity. In addition, there may be a lack of funds that must be considered. The chapter will provide recommendations for remedying these issues.

After these considerations have been addressed, chapter six will identify the specialized audience for this project. The target audiences were concluded based on interests in local history as well as the activities of educational institutions within the area. General demographics supported consideration for certain types of people that congregate in the Merrimack Valley while Robert S. Peabody Museum's programs were applied when determining academic groups that would be drawn to this project. Finally, there must also be consideration for the board that oversees the grant as they have specific requirements limiting this project.

Even though the proposed project must be limited strictly to the research of Native American history, budgeting and staffing requirements called for a sizeable amount of money to support this project. Therefore, chapter seven must delineate the budgeting and staffing for this project. The budget is predominantly traveling costs and research fees while staffing simply requires that the researcher be compensated for time and effort. Once this last chapter has concluded, a summary of the elements to this paper will mark its conclusion.

Chapter 2: Historiography

The general study of Native American history has always been discussed through limited lenses. As the field of study narrows into the study of certain regions, such as the tribes in the Merrimack Valley, scholarship becomes even more scarce. Authors tend to be Anglocentric or victimize Native Americans. The year books are published shows no impact on the trend, nor is there evidence of varying opinions within sources, only the style in which these pieces are written demonstrates differences. Native American histories of the Merrimack Valley also reflect these same trends although scholarship proves to be harder to find. These limitations ultimately support an argument for the revival of research and the need to execute this research through a completely different lens. Literature on research grants compliment this argument by supporting the project's exceptionality to these trends and ability to fill in these trends.

As Calloway and Salisbury explain in their book, *Reinterpreting New England Indians and the Colonial Experience*, historiography of colonial New England focuses “heavily on ‘culture contact’ and the so-called ‘Indian Wars’ of the seventeenth century.”² These authors shed light on a major problem that arises in the historiography of New England’s natives because most historiography assumes the same perspective; an analysis of natives through their interaction with settlers. Scholars such as Richard White and Daniel Mandell provide examples of a typical analysis of relations between settlers and Native Americans.³ Their books *The Middle Ground* and *Behind the Frontier*, interpret Native Americans in the Northeast through cultural and

² Colin Gordon Calloway and Neal Salisbury, *Reinterpreting New England Indians And the Colonial Experience, Volume 71* (Massachusetts: Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 2003), 176.

³ Richard White, 2011, *The Middle Ground. [electronic resource]: Indians, empires, and republics in the Great Lakes region, 1650-1815*. n.p.: New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011., 2011, *SNHU Library Catalog*, EBSCOhost (accessed March 15, 2018); Daniel R. Mandell, *Behind the Frontier*, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2000.

behavioral comparison with white settlers. The sources cover a wide range of tribes, on a broad level as well as major events that occurred between settlers and natives. But there is no discussion of native culture prior to European contact. Moreover, there is no analysis specific to Native Americans in Northern Massachusetts.

The few scholars that do cover Native Americans in northern Massachusetts maintain the same interpretation as White or Mandell, however, they analyze this topic through a specific event. For example, Jay Atkinson's *Massacre on the Merrimack* and Alfred Kayworth's "Andover and Haverhill Attacked by Indians" discuss Native American attacks on white settlers.⁴ There is little to no discussion on the natives prior to white settlement and what information is given, was only provided in relation to native interaction with local settlers. As a result, there is no verity for historical interpretations on this topic. Ideally, there should be additional works added that contain social, anthropological, or cultural lenses and the interpretation should be completely dedicated to natives prior to European contact.

When looking at scholars who do focus solely on Native Americans in the Merrimack Valley, one must resort to works that discuss natives broadly. These works often analyze natives throughout New England or the Northeast rather than specific parts of Massachusetts. Gordon Day and Michael Foster's *In Search of New England's Native Past* or Robert Grumet's *Northeastern Indian Lives* provide evidence of this trend.⁵ These sources provide an

⁴ Jay Atkinson, 2015, *Massacre on the Merrimack: Hannah Duston's Captivity and Revenge in Colonial America*, Guilford, Connecticut: Lyons Press, 2015, *eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)*, EBSCOhost (accessed March 8, 2018); Alfred E. Kayworth, "ANDOVER AND HAVERHILL ATTACKED BY INDIANS 1696-1698." *Abenaki Warrior* (January 1998): 112-134, *History Reference Center*, EBSCOhost (accessed March 8, 2018).

⁵ Gordon M. Day, Michael K. Foster, and William Cowan, *In Search of New England's Native Past: Selected Essays*, Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1998, <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&scope=site&db=nlebk&db=nlabk&AN=13806>; Robert Steven Grumet, *Northeastern Indian Lives, 1632-1816*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1996. <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&scope=site&db=nlebk&db=nlabk&AN=13838>>.

interpretation of native culture, however, they generalize the tribes of the region when, in reality, these tribes' culture varied drastically. As emphasized in this proposal, the natives of the Merrimack Valley challenge current interpretations of native culture which is why they should be further researched, in turn, expanding current historiography.

The few sources that do discuss natives, specifically in the Merrimack Valley, create an analysis of culture after European settlement which has previously been discussed as one of the few historiographical trends. A prime example of this dilemma is John Pendergast's *Life Along the Merrimack* which is a collected history of Native Americans who lived along the Merrimack Valley.⁶ This source may provide an analysis through a different lens, however, that analysis begins at the same point in history that many other scholars begin. In contrast, there is a chapter from *America's Stonehenge* which provides the same lens as Pendergast's book, analyzing the natives of the Merrimack Valley culturally, but the analysis begins at the paleolithic age.⁷ Unfortunately this interpretation is limited to a chapter in a book. Moreover, the topic of the book is not on Merrimack valley but rather America's Stonehenge which is in New Hampshire and is related to a different tribe.

Even historiography on the general history of Merrimack Valley shows limitations despite the area's rich colonial history. Pieces such as *Lower Merrimack: The Valley and Its Peoples* or *The Merrimack* prove that historiography of the local history assumes the same interpretation as many other scholars.⁸ The books begin with colonial settlement, touching upon

⁶ John Pendergast, *Life Along the Merrimack: Collected Histories of the Native Americans Who Lived on Its Banks*, Tyngsborough, MA: Merrimack River Press, 1995.

⁷ Davide Goudswaard and Robert E. Stone, "Chapter 4- The Woodland Age," In *America's Stonehenge*, 41-50, U.S: Branden Publishing, 2003, *History Reference Center*, EBSCOhost (accessed March 31, 2018).

⁸ Paul Hudon, and Paul Hudon, *Lower Merrimack: The Valley and Its Peoples: An Illustrated History*, Sun Valley, Calif: American Historical Press, 2004; Raymond P. Holden, and Aaron Kessler, *The Merrimack*. New York: Rinehart, 1958.

the role of the Merrimack Valley in major historical events. The pieces seem to glorify the local history which is also a common trend within the historiography of the area, but they do not discuss the natives who occupied the land for thousands of years prior to settlement.

General historiography of North American Indians would also be greatly improved by this research; although it offers more verity in terms of perspective, the historiography predominantly focuses on natives in the mid-west and west. For example, *Heeding the Voices of Our Ancestors* and *A History of Utah's American Indians* provide a more political lens to their interpretations. Alfred's book uses this lens to discuss North American Indian politics from a native perspective, however the book analyzes a specific tribe in Quebec and lacks a cultural interpretation.⁹ Cuch's book had a stronger social analysis, through which he discusses the evolutions of natives by identifying the factors that have influenced cultural and political changes throughout time.¹⁰ The issue with Cuch's book, however, was his choice to focus specifically on Utah which contains western tribes of a drastically different culture than the northeast. *Native America: A History* presents its interpretation in a similar style to Cuch's book but is very broad with its analysis of Native American culture and its evolution throughout time.¹¹ It is rare to see the author discuss the culture of specific tribes, and when he does he discusses some of the well-known tribes such as the Cherokee and the Pueblos. This is an issue because, as a scholar seeking to examine native culture across America, the author fails to recognize the northeast. The same case occurs for scholars who write about native cultures more closely related to the specific tribes discussed in this paper. *The Power of Place* provides

⁹ Gerald R Alfred, *Heeding the Voices Of Our Ancestors* (Toronto: Oxford University, 1995).

¹⁰ Forrest S Cuch, *A History Of Utah's American Indians* (Utah: Utah State University, University Libraries, 2003).

¹¹ Michael Leroy Oberg, *Native America: A History*, 2nd ed. (Hoboken: Wiley Blackwell, 2018).

example of this as it analyzed a Canadian tribe.¹² This book also assumed another common historiographical trend by attempting to reinterpret the impact European contact had on native culture. Myriad more examples support the testament that general historiography of this topic lacks verity in the same ways as scholarship on Massachusetts' natives and northeast natives. As a result, further research and archaeological study of the Merrimack Valley tribes would contribute to current scholarship on Native American history as a whole by providing more interpretation of the east and focusing more on culture separate from the influence of European influence.

Ideal scholarship would look something like Janey Levy's *The Wampanoag of Massachusetts and Rhode Island*.¹³ This book was a rare find because it strayed away from a discussion on "culture contact" and analyzed a specific tribe in Massachusetts. The author executed a well-researched analysis on the cultural and behavioral practices of the tribe as the peoples progressed throughout history. Although the source focused on a tribe from the opposite end of Massachusetts, researchers should strive to emulate this style, in the future, when discussing tribes in Northern Massachusetts. Examining tribes such as the ones in the Merrimack Valley would be more complete, and thorough, if approached in a similar manor. Additionally, it would provide the public, as well as other scholars, with a more complete understanding of these peoples, how they came to this area of Massachusetts, and what their life was like. This research proposal offers a chance to achieve this goal because it will provide future scholars with the

¹² Keith Thor Carlson and Sonny McHalsie, *The Power Of Place, The Problem Of Time: Aboriginal Identity And Historical Consciousness*

¹³ Janey Levy, *The Wampanoag Of Massachusetts And Rhode Island* (New York: PowerKids Press, 2005).

information necessary to expand and elaborate on this topic, in turn, drastically improving the historiography.

There is no correlation between the year these sources were published and the historiographical trends that have been discussed. Various sources from the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty first century, can easily be identified with similar approaches. For example, Richard White's book *The Middle Ground* underscored native relations with settlers, especially during King Philip's War; his book stems from the most current trends in this historiography as it was written in 2011.¹⁴ A book from 1958, Douglas Leach's *Flintlock and Tomahawk: New England in King Philip's War*, shares this same approach although it specifically looks at New England rather than New York.¹⁵ Even 19th century books show the same trend as the *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, and the War of the North American Tribes against the English Colonies After the Conquest of Canada* also adopted the same perspective as White and Leach, discussing Native Americans through their interactions with settlers in King Philip's war, yet this book was published in 1851.¹⁶ All three books were written in different centuries yet they still assume the same approach; if the year of publication were relevant to the trends of the era, one would not see the same approach throughout the centuries.

Because current historiography is limited to these narrow perspectives, new research, through a completely different perspective, would be beneficial- this is why this project needs to be proposed. Discussing literature pertaining to this decision is necessary when looking at historiography as current literature on grants supports the choice to steer this topic into the

¹⁴ Richard White, 2011, *The Middle Ground*.

¹⁵ Douglas Edward Leach, *Flintlock and Tomahawk: New England in King Philip's War* (New York: Macmillian, 1958)

¹⁶ Francis Parkman and George Gridler Smith, *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, and the War of the North American Tribes against the English Colonies After the Conquest of Canada* (Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1851).

direction of a research proposal. More specifically, current literature on grant writing compliments the claim that this project is original and will fill in gaps in current historiography as the literature urges grant writers to create projects that separate from current trends while meeting certain expectations.

Examples of this literature include common reference manuals such as *Storytelling for Grant Seekers*, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, And Dissertations*, *Taking Public History for Granted*, *The Jossey-Bass Handbook of Nonprofit Leadership and Management*, and the National Endowment for the Humanities' article "A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application."¹⁷ These pieces call for this research paper to be constructed with research to support its purpose, an audience to direct the research at, an explanation of the plans for this project and its budget, as well as a conflict to drive the project.

Storytelling for Grantseekers: A Guide to Creative Nonprofit Fundraising demands that this type of proposal includes the following elements: research, target audience, proposal with introduction, presentation of a conflict, and development of a budget.¹⁸ In order to build on current Native American literature, this project will require these elements in its quest to obtain funding for research. Secondly, the piece suggests that the tone of the project be set up as an argument, with primary and secondary sources as evidence for the proposal for continued research. A discussion of Native American historiography conquers half of this battle as the gaps

¹⁷ Cheryl Clarke, *Storytelling for Grantseekers: A Guide to Creative Nonprofit Fundraising* (San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 2009); Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2013); Sonya D. Lovine, *Taking Public History for Granted: A Grant-Writing Guide for Public Historians* (California State University, 2013); David O. Renz and Robert D. Herman, *The Jossey-Bass Handbook of Nonprofit Leadership and Management* (Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, 2016); "A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application," *Humanities* 29, no. 4 (July/August 2008): xx, accessed June 30, 2018, https://www.neh.gov/files/divisions/research/tip_package_for_applicants_neh.pdf.

¹⁸ Clarke, *Storytelling for Grantseekers*.

pointed out within that analysis supports the need for this research and the style in which it will be proposed.¹⁹

"A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application" compliments *Storytelling for Grantseekers*' suggestions to create this research grant in the form of an argumentative case and apply sources as reasoning for the research.²⁰ However, this piece places more attention on the planning and logistics of creating this type of grant; the article suggests plans and possible dilemmas be spelled out as simply as possible.²¹ This means that future research well need to well organized, and delineated as such in the grant proposal. If organization is not achieved the argument for continued research will seem sloppy or unclear.

Taking Public History for Granted builds on organization of the research proposal, much like "A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application," however, it does not adopt the argumentative style suggested in other literature.²² This is because it focuses more on the physical structure and organization of the grant. In addition, there is no suggestion on what the tone of the project should be whereas prior examples suggested the writer adopt an argumentative approach. Nonetheless, the piece does agree with prior literature when it came to emphasizing the fact that this topic needs to address a "challenge" or conflict in order to justify its necessity.²³ Specifically, *Storytelling for Grantseekers* and "A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application" bring up the same concept of presenting a conflict.²⁴ This crucial to this research proposal because there are multiple conflicts at the heart of the project: an

¹⁹ Clarke, *Storytelling for Grantseekers*, 75-76.

²⁰ "A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application."

²¹ "A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application," 2.

²² Lovine, *Taking Public History for Granted*.

²³ Lovine, *Taking Public History for Granted*, 33.

²⁴ Clarke, *Storytelling for Grantseekers*; "A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application."

understudied area of history and an unrepresented peoples in public history. These conflicts are a major reason why research needs to be revived and they also add to the individuality of this project. Therefore, current literature urges this project capitalize on those specific points.

A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations complimented the literature being discussed when it came to analyzing the style this grant would be constructed in. In addition, the emphasis on primary and secondary sources was also present.²⁵ However, what was uniquely helpful about this manual was the fact it built upon the concept of proving this research is necessary and important. The piece achieved this by highlighting individuality; it urged writers to underscore the importance of the research as a contribution to something important. The manual explained that the research should be “adding to a published line of research.”²⁶ As previously explained, when discussing the gaps in historiography, this research project would be adding significantly to current scholarship and improving it by approaching research through a completely different perspective.

The Jossey-Bass Handbook of Nonprofit Leadership and Management was one of the few manuals that strayed a way from the trends identified in the other literature being discussed. The piece lacked a discussion on the structure of the grant, nor did it explain how sources should be utilized when developing the proposal.²⁷ This is because the sections on funding sources did not construct advice for individuals but rather organizations. The handbook did, however, compliment “A Few Hints for Writing a Successful Grant Application” and *Storytelling for Grantseekers* when it came to molding this research for a specific type of audience. In particular, this handbook, and others like it, urge grant writers to consider the interests of their funder and

²⁵ Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers*.

²⁶ Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers*, 25.

²⁷ Renz and Herman, *The Jossey-Bass Handbook*.

ensure their project aligns with that organization's missions.²⁸ The Native American research, being discussed in this topic must therefore be adapted to meet this suggestion. Because this research proposal will be seeking funding from the American Philosophical Society, the mission of this organization must compliment the project. The American Philosophical Society explains its purpose to "[promote] useful knowledge," by "honoring and engaging scholars...supporting research and discovery...and serving scholars through as a research library."²⁹ This research proposal completely aligns with this recommendation because it provides a unique opportunity for the American Philosophical Society to support scholarly research relevant to American history.

The historiography on Native American history proves to be scarce, and one-sided. It has been highlighted as a major flaw in scholarship that must be remedied with new research, executed through different lenses, and a new angle of study. Commonalities amongst the current literature on grant writing agrees with a discussion of these gaps and the suggested remedy. However, it is important that these conclusions be presented as a serious conflict and that an organized case be made with evidence to support the claim. Moreover, the exceptionality of these conclusions must also be present in order to meet the standards, discussed in grant writing literature, in efforts to create a successful research proposal.

²⁸ Renz and Herman, *The Jossey-Bass Handbook*.

²⁹ "About the APS," American Philosophical Society, last modified 2017, <https://www.amphilsoc.org/about>

Chapter 3: Methodology

Since current scholarship focuses on specific perspectives, new research must be done through a completely different approach. Therefore, research will be executed from more of an anthropological approach and it will focus on precolonial history rather than native interaction with white settlers. Many sources, such as archaeological surveys and archaeological collections, will be utilized to support the historical significance of the area while secondary sources such as town histories and scholarly writings will be used to display the limitations in current research. The marriage of these sources will, overall, demonstrate the necessity for future research, different from current works, with the hopes of improving public history and our current understanding of American History prior to the colonial period. Because this grant is specifically used for research, there will need to be a budget outlined as the funds will be used for fees and traveling expenses associated with this project.

As discussed in Chapter 2, current scholarship on Native American has proven to lack diversity when looking at the different styles, perspectives, and interpretations provided. Scholars tend to discuss Native Americans parallel to white settlement, leaving little study on natives as a separate group in history. As a result, precolonial studies are in desperate need of improvement. Revival of research, through the proposed approach will provide a new interpretation because it will shift study to Native Americans, prior to the colonial era, analyzing the culture and politics of North America. The research will also be unique in style because the research will be done through a microscopic lens; the Merrimack Valley will be intimately researched as a stepping stone to understanding Native American history. Utilizing the abundance of physical primary sources, archaeological reports, and secondary sources, the

proposed research would expand more on a certain tribe then apply that understanding to the grand scheme.

Current public history is built off current research, therefore, it will be necessary to also revise this area of history as well in an ethical move to better represent public history. Once research is completed, and final conclusions are drawn, the information can be used by historical societies to revise tours, workshops, or public plaques. Moreover, there is also room to publicly recognize the area's history by adding a Native American memorial to the area.

It is important to keep in mind this research proposal is merely a branch of an overarching project aimed at revising public history and expanding on Native American studies. To begin the overarching project, the initial phase, and first step, of the project will be reviving research, locating prior collections for study, and locating additional sources to study. This is where the grant is necessary as funding will be needed for that initial research. Once the research is complete, the project will move into archaeological excavation; this second project is meant to expand on the initial research and overall understanding of Native American history. Finally, the project will move into a second phase which will focus on applying the research toward improvement of public history while also providing scholars with a fresh analysis of Native American history.

However, in order to begin the first steps, in relation to this grant, research must commence. This research will require access to local institutions, their files and their collection. There is also the possibility of traveling to Canada to draw sources from surviving tribes as well as any archives that may hold relevant artifacts. Before these Canadian sources can be determined research must first start with institutions such as the Andover Historical Society, North Andover Historical Society, and Robert S. Peabody Museum. These societies are

imperative to research because they hold many archaeological collections from the area. In addition, they hold the files from key personnel who were also involved in the excavations. These files will provide intimate details on the methods used during the excavations and the artifacts collected. They may also provide clues as to what institutions were given the collections. Furthermore, these institutions will have records on any artifacts given back to surviving tribe members which will assist in efforts to decide which tribes will need to be contacted for research. Contacting surviving branches of Merrimack Valley tribes will be important for research as they can provide relevant artifacts, to study, as well as oral histories that would be important toward the understanding of the culture and history of Merrimack Valley tribes.

Published literature supports this methodology by complimenting the originality of the scholarly lenses chosen from this project. As previously explained, *A Manual for Writers* stresses the importance of having this research contribute to “a published line of research.”³⁰ This project achieves this because it provides a new interpretation, through a different lens. Chapter two has already explained there are only a couple of perspectives offered on this topic, and sources are scarce, therefore, by completing this research through the suggested lenses, scholarship will be improved and broadened. As a result, these methodological selections align with theories on historical archaeology and post processual archaeology due to the fact the research will be predominantly focused on archaeological sources and will be conducted through social-cultural lenses.

³⁰ Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers*, 25.

Charles Orser defined Historical archaeology as “a combined anthropological and historical study of the world.”³¹ This research project has been proposed through that same approach. Current scholarship adheres to a limited selection of lenses and none of their styles contain the elements within Historical Archaeology. Scholars such as Francis Flavin agree with this conclusion, explaining that reviving research should be executed through more of an ethnohistorical lens, and “answer[s] anthropological questions and, conversely, [uses] an understanding of a culture and its dynamics to answer historical questions.”³² This intent has therefore been embedded into this project as a byproduct of the scholarly lenses being applied.

The implementation of microhistory, within historical archaeology, also connects to the methodology of this paper as the decision to focus on the Merrimack Valley will be applied to the understanding of broader trends in Native American history. Charles Orser explains the usefulness of this pairing by stating “Microhistory and historical archaeology share an incredible potential to unearth heretofore unknown information about the conditions faced by individuals, families, and communities in the past.”³³ This research is being completed with the intent of using the knowledge obtained to answer these types of questions. In contrast, current literature on Native American history ignores these types of questions.

Thirdly, the goals of this project also supports the decision to adopt anthropological and social approaches to this research project. The goals of historical anthropology are: “to provide information useful for historic preservation and site interpretation,” “to document the lifeways of past peoples,” and “to study the complex process of modernization and all the cultural and social

³¹ Charles E. Orser, *Historical Archeology* (London: Routledge, 2016).

³² Francis Flavin, “Native Americans and American History,” U.S. National Park Service, last modified 2016, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/resedu/native_americans.pdf, 32.

³³ Charles E. Orser, *Historical Archeology*.

changes, adaptations, and non-adaptations that accompanied it.”³⁴ This research proposal has the same end-goal; research will be applied for preservation purposes and refinement of scholarship. Therefore, it is befitting that historical archaeology theories be connected to the proposed methodology.

However, there are also elements of post processual archaeology present in this methodology because the project’s social and anthropological approaches embody the key features of post processual archaeology. As explained in notable post-processual Michael Shanks’ work, the key features of post processual archaeology are: “sensitivity to specific location of research and study...emphasis on the multiplicity of the past...the complementarity of different approaches (pluralism)...[and] [t]he model of open-ended interpretation, the hermeneutic stance favored by many.”³⁵ This project contains these features because it plans to research a specific area of study, through multiple approaches, but does make it impossible to apply this research to other interpretations.

Current scholarship has forced this research proposal to adopt specific methodologies with heavy emphasis on the research of physical artifacts, analyzed through more anthropological lenses. The goal is to obtain new knowledge on Native American history that could not be concluded in prior scholarship. As a result, this methodology correlates with theories on historical and post-processual archaeology which further enhances the exceptionality of this project.

³⁴ Charles E. Orser, *Historical Archaeology*

³⁵ Michael, Shanks, “Post-Processual Archaeology and After,” in *Handbook of Archaeological Theories*, ed. R.A. Bently, Herbert D. Maschner and Christopher Chippindale (London: AltaMira Press, 2008), 138, https://books.google.com/books/about/Handbook_of_Archaeological_Theories.html?id=JIXFBKQjgisC&printsec=frontcover&source=kp_read_button#v=onepage&q&f=true.

Chapter 4: Project Planning and Historical Topic Research

Despite this call to expand research through new perspectives, scholars have still managed to develop a lengthy history encompassing the Merrimack Valley. In an area that covers modern-day Andover, North Andover and Southern Lawrence, thousands of hunter-gatherer tribes flourished, drawn to the abundance of fish in the Merrimack River. At Shattuck's Farm alone, archaeological evidence dating as far back as 8,000 years places native settlements in the area as early as 7,000 B.C. with a population as big as 100,000.

³⁶ Some of the tribes in this area were from the Pennacook Confederacy- an Algonquian branch- and Agawam tribes.³⁷ In the 1630s settlers flowed into the area with the promise of tax exemptions; a local chief sold the settlers land and by 1641 the official town of Andover was established.³⁸ By the end of the 17th century the local tribes had completely abandoned the land and migrated to Canada where they remain today.³⁹ In this brief history alone historical significance can be seen related to Massachusetts in the Stone Age and Bronze Age in this location. Not only is there confirmation of inhabitants in this area during these time periods but it is known just how large of a population was present. One-hundred thousand is a large number for such an area when comparing it to the modern-day populations. According to the 2010 Census, Andover's population was about 33,200 and North Andover's was around 28,000.⁴⁰ Even the city of Lawrence falls short in comparison with a population of about 77, 000. This

³⁶Andover League of Women Voters. "History of Andover." Official website of the Town of Andover, MA. <http://andoverma.gov/about/history.php> (accessed July 9, 2016).

³⁷ Andover League of Women Voters. (accessed July 9, 2016).; Sarah Loring Bailey. *Historical Sketches of Andover: Comprising the Present Towns of North Andover and Andover*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1880. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=M8soAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&authuser=0&hl=en&pg=GBS.PP1> (accessed July 9, 2016). 163.

³⁸ Andover League of Women Voters.

³⁹ Andover League of Women Voters.

⁴⁰ United States Census Bureau. "American FactFinder - Community Facts." American FactFinder - Community Facts. http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml (accessed July 9, 2016).

makes the Native American population, in this area, equivalent in size to a modern-day city.⁴¹

The sheer mass of the settlement amplifies the importance of all archaeological findings because not only do they shed light on pre-colonial history but also an anomaly occurring where different tribes were grouping together in one area at an outstanding rate.

After white settlers pushed the natives out of Andover, there followed two centuries of quiet colonial history. Thanks to aid from the natives, Andover thrived agriculturally and industrially. The town played roles in America's founding events such as the Salem Witch Trials, The American Revolution and the Civil War. The town became home to historical figures such as Anne Bradstreet and Harriet Beecher Stowe as well as Phillips Academy which became known as one of the oldest secondary prep schools.⁴² In the 1850s the town divided into Andover and North Andover but continued to maintain the same division of scholars, mill workers and farmers. Despite this uneventful synopsis of Andover's history, the two communities have managed to glorify and preserve every last shred, investing countless money into its research and preservation of this time era because of their forefathers' victory over this land.

Today the towns of Andover and North Andover still retain their colonial charm, but modern industry has diluted the image. With the inception of the 20th century industrialization grasped the area much like every other place in New England; the construction of I-93 and 495 welcomed in city workers and a thirst for modernization. It eventually tore apart key archaeological sites in the process. Sites such as Shattuck Farm were legally and ideologically taken over to better fit the new age of white suburbia and all that it implies.

⁴¹ factfinder2.census.gov

⁴² Andover League of Women Voters. (accessed July 9, 2016).

Shattuck Farm was one of the most fruitful archeological sites along the Merrimack River. With documented excavations ranging from the 1850s to 1980, this area alone produced at least 2,000 to 3,000 artifacts consisting of a whole burial ground, tools, ornaments and more.⁴³ According to archeological surveys, Native Americans inhabited the site as early as the Archaic Period, 8,000 to 5,000 years ago, drawn to the abundance in salmon.⁴⁴ After they abandoned the land, the Abbott family claimed it.⁴⁵ The Abbott Family did not prosper and the land ultimately found its way into the hands of the Shattuck Family where it remained until the 21st century.⁴⁶ The Shattucks' land amounted to three hundred and twelve acres consisting of farms, a community loved restaurant and an ice cream shop.⁴⁷ After the death of Edward Shattuck Jr., there was no one left to protect the farm from industrialization; the construction of I-93, the development of industrial parks and rise of residential communities consumed the once cherished farm. Apart from the information on the land's historical significance and the 1980s exhumation, there were no efforts made to preserve the land for Native American studies; only the colonial buildings were preserved.⁴⁸ Shattuck Farm had a long and deep history; newspaper clippings spanning decades suggests the town was aware of the pre-colonial history yet nepotism for its European roots and a need to modernize the community overshadowed its importance.⁴⁹ As a result, the land has been compromised and the artifacts are almost impossible to locate.

⁴³ Barbara E. Luedtke. *The Camp At the Bend in the River: Prehistory at the Shattuck Farm Site*. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1985. 37-43.

⁴⁴ Andover League of Women Voters. (accessed July 9, 2016).

⁴⁵ Barbara E. Luedtke. *The Camp At the Bend in the River: Prehistory at the Shattuck Farm Site*. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1985. 37-43.

⁴⁶ Thomas F. Mahlstedt. *An Archaeological Survey and Documentary History of the Shattuck Farm Andover, Massachusetts*. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1981. 2.

⁴⁷ Mary F. Morgan. "Shattuck Farm Records." Andover Historical Society. <http://www.andoverhistorical.org/manuscripts/manuscripts-mss558.htm> (accessed July 9, 2016).

⁴⁸ Mary F. Morgan. (accessed July 9, 2016).

⁴⁹ "File: 8,000 Years at Shattuck.jpg," *Memorial Hall Library*, 2015, accessed June 17, 2018, https://answers.mhl.org/File:8,000_Years_at_Shattuck.jpg.

Adjacent to the history of Shattuck's Farm lays a history of its excavations. Inhabitants living in the area, in the 1850s, were well aware of its prehistoric connections, "frequently visit[ing] the Indian burial ground, open[ing] graves and carr[ying] off their contents" but the first published excavation was by Francis Sanborn in 1880.⁵⁰ Sanborn thoroughly excavated a native burial ground, describing women, children and a large man he believed to be a chief.⁵¹ He also found stone tools, ornaments and countless other objects that provided insight into the lives of prehistoric settlements.⁵² In 1914 the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology piggybacked off of his findings and discovered fragmentary skulls, broken gouges, broken ornaments, several knives and hundreds of burnt bone fragments which indicated some of the human remains were cremated.⁵³ In addition to insight into prehistoric cultures, the 1914 excavation proved crucial because there were human cremations found which was not a typical practice for any of the tribes in New England. In 1921 A.V. Kidder discovered bones, a skull, three celts, a set of antler punches, a harpoon head, a few arrowheads and a few pieces of pottery.⁵⁴ After consorting with Kidder, Warren Moorhead investigated Shattucks himself and found two gouges, a couple fragmentary skeletons and interesting mortuary offerings.⁵⁵ There was also a collection by a man named Thomas Gage that consisted of "several hundred surface finds."⁵⁶ In 1971 a teacher from Phillips Academy, along, with a field school, found what she described as "a few artifacts and a burned earth feature..."; it was a small excavation and only

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Luedtke, 39-40.

⁵³ Ibid, 41.

⁵⁴ Ibid, 42.

⁵⁵ Ibid, 42-43.

⁵⁶ Ibid, 43.

went a meter down but it still managed to produce substantial pieces.⁵⁷ The last excavation was done ten years later, close to the 1971 excavation; it was done in response to the construction of a Hewlett-Packard building. It was in 1980 and 1981 that archaeologists realized the threat recent construction was posing, the Massachusetts Historical Commission decided to get involved and a combined effort was made for one last excavation. Organic remains of animals, ceramics, stone tools, debitage and miscellaneous materials such as glass beads were found.⁵⁸ Like every other excavation in the area, this last excavation proved fruitful with countless artifacts uncovered. This timeline of excavations not only provides detail as to what this area had to offer historically but it serves as evidence that no matter how many excavations were performed, artifacts were always unearthed. There could be even more bodies, tools and ornaments to be found in this area if research was revived. The 1980s excavation alone was proof that that area was of grave importance to further study, yet nothing was done about it. Not only is there a moral code being broken by building over possible burial grounds, but it denies scholars a chance to study these prehistoric peoples and the clues they have left behind that tell us who they were and how they lived.

Nearby excavations have further supported this area's worth. In 1968 a Native American camp was discovered at Weir Hill in North Andover, only six miles away from Shattuck's Farm. Den Rock, on the Andover/Lawrence line, recently produced cooking pots between 4,000 and 2400 years old in addition to myriad artifacts; this site about eight miles from Shattuck's Farm.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ Ibid, 205-268.

⁵⁸ Ryan Wheeler. "Den Rock Park Artifacts Featured in Native History Study," *Peabody News*, November 2012, http://www.andover.edu/Museums/MuseumOfArchaeology/Documents/November_2012_newsletter.pdf (accessed July 9, 2016).

⁵⁹ Steve Pekock "Andover Stories: The Enigma of Turtle Mound." *The Andover Townsman*, April 12, 2012, <http://www.andovertownsman.com/local/x2108297250/Andover-Stories-The-Enigma-of-Turtle-Mound> (accessed July 9, 2016).

Lastly, there is a mysterious rock formation at Haggett Pond, in Andover where archaeologists in the 1950s claimed they found bone fragments; the pond is about seven miles from Shattuck's.⁶⁰

It is not a coincidence that all of these sites surround Shattuck's Farm; it is only natural considering the size of the native population that occupied the area and the original acreage of Shattuck's itself. It also means that the general area is a goldmine for archaeologist because of how many sites have produce prehistoric pieces. And just like Shattuck's Farm, the findings from these spots have been carelessly preserved and abandoned.

If one wanted to track down Andover's or North Andover's prehistoric relics it would be next to impossible. Those remains Francis Sanborn had discovered were said to have followed him to the Worcester Museum but when inquired about today, the museum's librarian/archivist said: "We have no mention of [The Worcester Museum] receiving Native American remains."⁶¹ Their ecotarium's collection specialist added: "I can't find any evidence to suggest that we are not in compliance with the [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act] today ...our deaccessioning files are frustratingly slim,"; she neither had documentation connected to the skeletons nor any indication of what tribe would have received them.⁶² Barbara Luedtke, in *The Camp at the Bend in the River*, quotes Warren K. Moorehead on Sanborn's collection, claiming it was at the Ecotarium in Worcester but that the collection could not be identified.⁶³ Nevertheless, the collection was handled insensitively and raises questions surrounding federal laws and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. As for the other collections involving human remains, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology would only confirm

⁶⁰ Robyn Christensen. Interview by author. Email interview. November 14, 2013.

⁶¹ Kaleigh Paré. Interview by author. Email interview. November 15, 2013.

⁶² Page 42.

⁶³ *The Camp At the Bend in the River: Prehistory at the Shattuck Farm Site*, 43.

that they had some artifacts from Shattuck's Farm, but would not say exactly what they had.

Apart from verbal conversations and some field notes, their 1914 and 1971 excavations have left nothing for future researchers.

Drawing off emails sent to the author, on November 14th and 15th of 2013, it appears the Andover and North Andover historical societies had no involvement in any of the excavations. The North Andover Historical Society in particular has only one collection of Native American Artifacts and it remains unidentified. Barbara Luedtke described the rest of the collections being split amongst private parties, local museums, universities and even appearing at Lawrence High School.⁶⁴ It is a tragedy that of the thousands of pieces found only a few can be accounted for. It also hinders future researchers who are still trying to solve the mysteries behind Native American history.

Land disturbances have further exacerbated these obstacles by destroying a bulk of Shattuck's farm and the surrounding area. I-93's construction wiped away a third of Shattuck's Farm, septic work, sewer lines, drainage ditches and that 1980s construction of a large Hewlett-Packard facility not only tore up some of the land but also sits on top of it to this day.⁶⁵ Where there is not industry there are people; residential communities line the parameters of these industrial buildings, further destroying once historical land. But there is still plenty of land that is untainted.

Just looking at a satellite map of the area, it is evident that there is still a lot of untouched land, open fields and space along the Merrimack River. Even Shattuck's Farms original location

⁶⁴ Thomas F. Mahlstedt. 5.

⁶⁵ Kathy Stevens. Interview by author. Personal interview. North Andover Historical Society, December 9, 2013.

remains partially unoccupied, open land. Because it was the Merrimack River that brought so many Native Americans to this area, it is plausible to suggest an excavation further away from Shattucks but still along its banks; in places such as Rowley, Haverhill and Lawrence there could be even more hidden relics. It is all possible to obtain permission from private landowners and residential communities to excavate. Despite the nepotistic style of historical conservation, Andover and North Andover are willing to invest in Native American research. Kathy Stevens, part of the Stevens family who helped found “Old Andover,” has already offered 2,000 dollars for research under the conditions a formal grant proposal was written.⁶⁶ Public promotions would further increase donations in the form of newspaper articles and fundraisers would raise public awareness.

A second part of the proposal would be revising the public histories of Andover and North Andover with additions to town tours, educational programs and presentations. The North Andover historical society have requested, in the past, that I come give guest lectures in the spring, and have even offered to participate in the research component of the project.⁶⁷ I have been unable to get a response from the historical society since 2014, but legitimate backing from investors and outside institutions may help them view the project as a more legitimate affair and draw back their support. The historical societies lack a lot of information on Native American history and therefore have cast it aside. Providing them and the general public with that information could give Andover future potential to become an attraction for scholars and tourists alike.

⁶⁶ Carol Majahad. Interview by author. Personal interview. North Andover Historical Society, December 9, 2013.

⁶⁷ Colin Gordon Calloway and Neal Salisbury, *Reinterpreting New England Indians And the Colonial Experience, Volume 71* (Massachusetts: Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 2003), 176.

Even if research and excavations could not be revived there still needs to be public acknowledgement of the history and the thousands who once inhabited this land. A plaque or statute should be erected stating who lived in the location, when they lived there, the historical significance and memorialization of the thousands who perished. Because of the federal and moral laws that surround the past excavations, museums such as Worcester Museum and the Robert S. Peabody Museum should obtain documentation that they returned any human remains or funerary offerings to their rightful owners and identify exactly who those owners are. I have personally made an effort to try and obtain confirmation from local Native American organizations, and I have yet to receive responses and I could not find any Canadian chapters to contact.

In order to delineate the details of the two parts of the proposal I would like to address the archaeological and research components as “Phase 1” and the revision of public history as “Phase 2”. The following table provides a brief outline to the two phases in order to show a visual progression of the project.

Phase 1	Phase 2
2-3 weeks tracing prior collections, analyzing and interpreting any found collections or new perspective on the topic	2-3 weeks tracing prior collections to confirm that all institutions are in alignment with federal law.
1 month to develop an archaeological team, material and designation of location.	Public promotion in the form of news articles in local papers and pamphlets in order to stir public donations.
1 to 3 months of archaeological excavations depending on the findings more time may be needed	Depending on funding, creation of a statue in North Andover or Andover based off of town approval.
Analysis of any archaeological findings, proper cataloguing and storage.	Revision of public education programs. Collaboration with local historical societies would be necessary.

“Phase 1” would adhere to a more measurable timeline. Research and archaeological excavations could theoretically be completed simultaneously but the initial steps would be visiting various institutions such as Philips Academy’s Museum and Worchester Ecotarium in order to locate

documents on prior collections. While researching the collections themselves, this time could also be used to locate any paperwork on funerary objects from the 1990 Grave and Repatriation Act. These tasks require a day or two, traveling within Massachusetts, and expenses would only apply to gas money and research fees. Depending on the direction of research, there will most likely be additional research in Canada, accessing institutions and contacting tribes associated with this research. The second part of “Phase 1” would then dive into the construction of an archaeological team, excavation tools and the development of an archaeological site. The timelines are estimates as it would depend on financing and findings; the more funding and archaeological findings the more time these steps will take. Phase 1 would then conclude with an overall analysis, proper cataloging of artifacts and storage.

Due to the complexity of this project, one must first start with the initial phase of research. To begin this first phase, funding will be required for the first step which has been explained as the portion of the project that requires workers to track down prior archaeological collections, study them, and locate any additional sources that have yet to be identified. Fees related to research as well as travel expenses are the primary focus of this piece of the project. As a result, a grant on Native American research will be needed for this part of the project; it is this grant that is the foundation for the capstone project.

The American Philosophical Society presents an ideal grant on this very topic; the grant is called the “Philips Fund for Native American Research” Grant and awards between \$3,000 and \$3,5000 to a young scholar for the purpose of Native American research.⁶⁸ In particular, the grant is expected to be used for travel and research related fees which is why the proposal will

⁶⁸ "Phillips Fund for Native American Research," American Philosophical Society, last modified 2017, <https://www.amphilsoc.org/grants/phillips-fund-native-american-research>.

specifically be targets as a piece of this overall project. The project as a whole is impossible to execute all at once, as previously explained so it is necessary that only the first steps are focused on for the capstone.

The shortcomings of prior researchers lies in the fact that their collections can no longer be located. The 1980s collections were split apart among private scholars and major institutions. Philip's Academy cannot confirm whether they have any of the collections. Thirdly, the 1800s collections were kept by the individuals who conducted the research; they have since perished and their collections lost as well. Future research cannot fall into this trap. Modern archaeological practices will have to be strictly enforced so future researchers can locate and examine the findings without worrying about the credibility of the information.

The secondary sources available for research on this topic are scarce and typically not of a scholarly quality. Steve Pekock's article "Andover Stories: The Enigma of Turtle Mound," Mary Morgan's article "Shattuck Farm Records," "History of Andover," and Ryan Wheeler's piece "Den Rock Park Artifacts Featured in Native History Study," are all secondary sources used in this research, but they come with severe limitations.⁶⁹ They are brief articles posted on reputable websites, however their target audience is the public; this means the articles do not have formal citations and are not thorough with their analysis of any information found on the topic being written. They act as starting points or hints as to the location of previous archaeological research. Based off of the information they present, one can find information on

⁶⁹ Steve Pekock "Andover Stories: The Enigma of Turtle Mound." *The Andover Townsman*, April 12, 2012, <http://www.andovertownsman.com/local/x2108297250/Andover-Stories-The-Enigma-of-Turtle-Mound> (accessed July 9, 2016); Morgan, Mary F.. "Shattuck Farm Records." Andover Historical Society. <http://www.andoverhistorical.org/manuscripts/manuscripts-mss558.htm> (accessed December 9, 2013); Ryan Wheeler. "Den Rock Park Artifacts Featured in Native History Study," *Peabody News*, November 2012, http://www.andover.edu/Museums/MuseumOfArchaeology/Documents/November_2012_newsletter.pdf (accessed July 9, 2016).

the location of archeological excavations, brief descriptions of the findings and a vague idea of the parties involved in the projects.

On the Andover's official town website, they have an article called "History of Andover" which provides a brief overview of the town's history.⁷⁰ This article seeks to provide a simplified history of the town beginning as far back as 7,000 B.C. through recent history. The source does not include any notes on where the information was drawn from due to the fact it is meant to be an informative website article for anyone who wants to know minimal information on the town. This piece serves useful as a brief synopsis for those wanting information on Native American history in this area; the information is straightforward and language that is easy to understand.

A major drawback for this source lies is the fact that there are no citations, footnotes or clues as to where the information has come from. Since the town is in charge of running the website, town workers would be responsible for presenting accurate information, but the information cannot be verified by researchers. This poses a challenge for researchers who seek to build on this basic overview; the only option would be to call the town for information on further research.

Morgan's article, "Shattuck Farm Records," also based in Andover, specifically included in the Andover Historical Society's website.⁷¹ This article provides a brief history of Shattuck's Farm in Andover and the various archaeological excavations. Morgan only touches upon the noteworthy excavations and explains what has happened to the land over the years. The information she provides on how the land was divided aids in the planning of future excavations as most of the land was taken over by the construction of a major highway and commercial

⁷⁰ Andover League of Women Voters. "History of Andover." Official website of the Town of Andover, MA. <http://andoverma.gov/about/history.php> (accessed July 9, 2016).

⁷¹ "Shattuck Farm Records."

buildings. In addition, the information also aides in the illustration of prior excavations. The article is limited in regards to the extent of the information and its credibility; improper citation and outdated information are potential limitations in this source. Researchers would need to keep these flaws in mind when utilizing the information.

Wheeler's article is the third online article utilized.⁷² It also stems from Andover alongside previously mentioned articles. His piece was published by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Philips Academy which makes it scholarly and trustworthy. This source presents a short description of the archaeological history of this site, the 2012 archaeological findings at Den Rock Park, individuals involved in the project and confirms the involvement of the Peabody Museum.

Despite the length of this article, Wheeler provides a lot of information for future research. The article contains clues for researchers as to which museums have collections that could be investigated. Secondly, there are suggestions on further reading; researchers can locate specific journals which contain more information on the excavations at Den Rock Park. Lastly, the piece highlights another archaeological site within an eight-mile area which ultimately supports the claim that this area is an archaeological goldmine.

Researchers would need to be conscientious of this source as it is more of a stepping-stone rather than a source with any real substance; the author does not elaborate on any of the information he presents nor does he provide formal citations for the information he does present. His writing was meant to provide an update to readers on events happening at the Robert S. Peabody Museum, it is presented in a newsletter, and is therefore not meant to be substantial material for researchers or a scholarly writing.

⁷² "Den Rock Park Artifacts Featured in Native History Study."

Pekock's article has similar limitations to Morgan's article and Andover's pieces; there were improper citations and the writing style is meant for the public.⁷³ In addition, Pekock's article could be seen as less reputable than the other online articles as the source was published on an online newspaper. This creates a problem for researchers who wish to obtain more information on the debate over this structure and the organizations who have done previous research on the mound.

Despite these drawbacks, the information presented in the article provides relevant information on archaeological excavations in the area. This source reveals where the mound is located, a general summary of different theories surrounding its origins and ultimately opens up a door way for those who want to analyze this site in person. For the sake of this particular research proposal, it proves to be one of the numerous archaeological findings in the area of Old Andover that ultimately supports the possibility for future excavations in the area.

Sarah Loring Bailey's piece, *Historical Sketches of Andover: Comprising the Present Towns of North Andover and Andover*, is the only book that is dedicated specifically to a total history of Andover.⁷⁴ It is an effective starting point for tracing the earliest archaeological findings and provides names of the people or organizations involved. Furthermore, Bailey makes an effort to properly cite her sources when presenting the information. The drawback of this piece stems from its age; the book is written in 1880 and therefore significantly out of date. Moreover, Sara Loring Bailey was not a skilled writer, this was the only book published, and she did not mean to write it as a historical piece. Nonetheless, it is the only secondary source the

⁷³ "Andover Stories: The Enigma of Turtle Mound."

⁷⁴ Sarah Loring Bailey . *Historical Sketches of Andover: Comprising the Present Towns of North Andover and Andover*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1880. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=M8soAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&authuser=0&hl=en&pg=GBS.PP1> (accessed July 9, 2016).

provides a detailed account of early archaeological excavations and general history of the Native Americans in the area. It should be considered in the efforts to locate the 1800s collections and develop an up to date account of the Native American history.

Additional sources included in my research are predominantly interviews I have conducted with the executive director of the North Andover historical society, collection specialists from the Worcester Ecotarium and private investor who was interested in funding.⁷⁵ These interviews have setbacks as they were informal, commonly done over email and date back to 2013. These pose dilemmas as some of the sources did not want to actively search for answers in regards to the whereabouts of prior collections. In addition, I have since run into problems getting Carol Majahad, director of the North Andover Historical Society, to sanction further research; she ignored my last inquiry into research through the Historical Society.

As Executive Director of the North Andover historical society, Carol Majahad provided information on the whereabouts of archaeological collections and made suggestions for further research. Her email conversation is more extensive in contrast to other email conversations and spans the course a year. Within that period, she confirms the historical society's ignorance of the town's Native American history, she cites an unidentified collection within the historical societies archives and she provides lists of other museums to research.

It is a severe limit that the source knows very little about the Native American history in this area. In addition, she was unaware of any local excavations. Later on in the conversation, Majahad actually becomes slightly biased; she realized that it was morally in just that the historical society was not aware of the information nor making efforts to rectify their past

⁷⁵ Carol Majahad. Interview by author. Personal interview. North Andover Historical Society, December 9, 2013; Robyn Christensen. Interview by author. Email interview. November 14, 2013.

behavior.⁷⁶ This source is worth utilizing for support in researching other institutions that may hold prior archaeological collections and the necessity for revising public history.

Through an email conversation, an Archivist for the Worcester Historical Museum named Robyn Christensen provided information in regards to the location of previous archaeological excavations.⁷⁷ She was unable to find documentation on an archaeological collection, cited in Sarah Loring Bailey's book, that consisted of Native American remains from the old town of Andover.

This source is an email conversation which naturally has holes in the information it contains. The archivist was unwilling to complete a thorough search of museum files. Thirdly, the archivist was not responsible for the specific branch of the museum where the remains had gone; she worked for the museum and the collection was sent to the modern-day branch known as the EcoTarium. Regardless of its limitations, this source is important when trying to locate previous archaeological collections. Part of this research proposal would entail visiting this institution to do further investigation; this individual provides an idea of where to specifically look within the institution's walls.

Kaleigh Paré is a collections specialist for the EcoTarium in Worcester. The email conversation that took place with her builds off of Robyn Christensen's conversation in the search for one of the earlier archaeological excavations performed in the old town of Andover.⁷⁸ She was unable to confirm whether the EcoTarium received the collection and simply insisted that her institution is in compliance with federal laws.

⁷⁶ Carol Majahad. Interview by author. Personal interview. North Andover Historical Society, December 9, 2013.

⁷⁷ Robyn Christensen. Interview by author. Email interview. November 14, 2013.

⁷⁸ Kaleigh Paré. Interview by author. Email interview. November 15, 2013.

The conversation with Paré is over email and therefore has limitations in providing a detailed explanation of the information requested. In addition, Paré was unable to perform thorough research on the institution's files. However, Paré provides suggestions on further research into the collection by possibly visiting the EcoTarium. This would be crucial in the search for the collections of the 1800s and 1900s- collections that can ultimately be studied with modern day archaeological technology and techniques.

After reviewing these secondary sources, alongside the archaeological surveys previously mentioned, this interpretation is significantly less subjective than prior research on the topic. Given the information on the history of archaeological findings alongside the varying histories written on the Native American history in this area, I have been able to formulate an up to date interpretation on the subject. Prior writings are predominately from 1980s with a couple articles written in the early 2000s but there has never been an analysis of all the available sources. In the 1980s scholars knew that the archaeological sites were going to be built over but they did not have the firsthand experience of visiting those sites in 2016. In addition, there were no efforts made to reach out to the various historical societies involved in these excavations; I have been able to make contact and obtain an idea of what has since happened to the information on the local history and archaeological collections.

The sources that have proved most crucial to future research are the two 1980s archaeological reports; *An Archaeological Survey and Documentary History of the Shattuck Farm Andover, Massachusetts* and *The Camp At the Bend in the River: Prehistory at the*

Shattuck Farm Site.⁷⁹ These reports are the only primary sources that can be found in regards to the archaeological excavations. They provide explanations of how the author's archaeological excavations were performed, where they were performed and what artifacts were found. These specific excavations were performed in alliance with the University of Massachusetts Boston although it is unclear if the university still has possession of the artifacts.

These primary sources are outdated and therefore do not contain accurate information on the location of these collections. Furthermore, the site where the excavations were performed, have since been destroyed due to commercial construction. These two sources ultimately provide extensive information on how prior excavations were conducted, the number of artifacts found and the significance of those artifacts. This information will be extremely useful as a starting point for locating collections, devising future archaeological excavations and aiding in the selection of a location for future excavations.

In addition, local institutions such as the EcoTarium in Worcester, Philips Academy and Andover historical society may have collections from other excavations. Further research into these institutions would be needed in order to confirm their usefulness for research. Rather than provide evidence for further research they provide locations to go to for further research and possible alliances in the success of this project being proposed. Philips Academy, in particular, would be most useful as they have executed past archaeological excavations, in the area, and hold valuable information on those findings.

⁷⁹ Thomas F Mahlstedt, *An Archaeological Survey and Documentary History of the Shattuck Farm Andover, Massachusetts*, Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1981; Barbara E. Luedtke, *The Camp At the Bend in the River: Prehistory at the Shattuck Farm Site*, Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1985.

There are notable limitations in working with these institutions. Information and collections were not properly catalogued in the EcoTrium. This makes it a project, in itself, tracking down information or locating archaeological collections. Additionally, these institutions have restrictions on research. For example, Philips Academy can be picky and unwilling to share information and/or collections with researchers who are not affiliated with the school.

Additional primary sources, that will need to be further researched, include archaeologists' reports and physical artifacts. Although they have not been fully studied yet, they are still relevant to the historical topic research that has been completed for this paper. In particular, the "Warren Moorehead Records," which contain the "Merrimack Valley Reports," contain Moorehead's firsthand account of excavation sites that he led at Shattack's Farm.⁸⁰ The study of these records will be imperative in the first phase of this project because it will provide intimate details on the excavations, the methods used during those excavates, and the artifacts found. There could also be clues as to where the excavations ended up once they left the care of Moorhead. This would assist in efforts to track down missing collections. However, the records can only be accessed, in person, at the Robert. S. Peabody Museum, and will require the payment of a research fee. Eugene Winter also was involved in local archaeological excavations. His papers contain detailed information on those excavations.⁸¹ The papers, like the Moorehead Records, are located at the Robert S. Peabody Museum and will be important to research, during Phase 1, for the same reasons given for the examination of the Moorehead Records, but they can only be accessed in person.

⁸⁰ "01.02- Warren K. Moorehead Records," Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, accessed June 17, 2018, <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/archive/C3D0F053-16A7-43E8-A099-474507159554>.

⁸¹ "101.13- Eugene Winter Papers," Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, accessed June 17, 2018, <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/archive/3F9F56AB-5087-425D-8D6C-734356331585>.

As previously explained, the physical collections from Merrimack Valley excavations need to be tracked down and therefore could not be applied to the research for this historical topic, however, the Robert S. Peabody Museum has physical objects, similar to the ones found in the Merrimack Valley excavations, that were considered when concluding whether there was value in locating these collections as part of the research project being proposed. Some of the specific objects looked at include an arrow point, beads, bone fragments, a celt, and burial sites. Figure 1 depicts an arrow head found in Ipswich, Massachusetts, which is close to the Merrimack Valley.⁸² These types of objects give scholars clues as to hunting methods used by tribes within the area as well and provides evidence as to how these tribes utilized the land. Figure 2 shows beads recovered from an excavation in New York.⁸³ Although the beads were recovered in a different state, the artifacts provide an example of what was found during the Shattuck's farm excavation which is also located in Northeastern United States. Studying beads is valuable because they give scholars a chance to study the physical culture of a tribe, and the type of natural resources they used for their crafts. Figure 3 shows bone fragments found from an excavation in Rhode Island.⁸⁴ Again, the example is vaguer, only valid for a study of Northeastern tribes, but it provides an idea as to what type of bone fragments were found in the Merrimack Valley. It was not identified what the type organism these bones came from, but the fragments provide scientific clues that aid in the study of Native Americans. Scholars have the potential to study remnants of biological material in efforts to learn more about the type of species were present during that period, what type of lifestyle they lived, and what diseases

⁸² "149/934 - Point, Projectile," Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, accessed June 17, 2018, <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/DE107E06-912E-4B2B-9C04-791363504163>.

⁸³ 97.6.615 - Bead," Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, accessed June 17, 2018, <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/D2CB55B8-99E5-4861-A5DE-386368491050>.

⁸⁴ "109/8284 - Bone, Fragment," Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, accessed June 17, 2018, <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/C0DF4258-5CB3-43D6-A8D9-002016830745>.

existed at that point in time. If bone fragments from the Merrimack Valley were studied, it would allow scholars to better understand the environment of the area and how the tribes may have fared in that environment. Figure 4 shows a celt found at an unidentified site in Massachusetts.⁸⁵ Celts were tools or weapons from stone age; studying celts discovered in the Merrimack Valley would assist in the understanding of the peoples that inhabited Massachusetts during this period. In particular it, helps scholars understand how these tribes used natural resources to develop means of survival, methods of defense, and/or hunting. Finally, Figures 5 and 6 provide an example of native burial grounds found in Massachusetts.⁸⁶ Skeletons, bone fragments, and a burial ground were found at Shattuck's throughout the century but have since been misplaced, however, there is the potential to find more human remains in the Merrimack Valley which opens the door for the biological, anthropological, and historical study of North America's indigenous people. Valuable information such as the diet, health, genetics, and general lifestyle of these peoples could all be provided from the study of human remains such as the ones illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. All five types of artifacts aid in the overall efforts to better understand Native American history, especially prior to colonization.

⁸⁵ "141/16532- Celt," Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, accessed June 17, 2018, <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/DDE52E48-4276-4B78-A153-097785735890>.

⁸⁶ Harris Hawthorne Wilder, "Excavation of Indian Graves in Western Massachusetts," *American Anthropologist*, New Series, 7, no. 2 (1905): 295-300, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/659261>, 298.



Figure 1: 149/934 - Point, Projectile



Figure 2: 97.6.615 - Bead



Figure 3: 109/8284 - Bone, Fragment



Figure 4: 141/16532 – Celt



Figure 5: Indian Skeletons in Double Grave at Hadley, Mass.



Figure 6: Indian Skeleton (Male) Found at North Hadley, Mass.

Ultimately, the primary sources aide this research proposal's argument for future archaeological excavations and study of the natives in this area. There have been numerous archaeological excavations within a few miles of each other and they have all proved to be goldmines; these excavations provide proof that there may still be more to unearth and ultimately knowledge to gain in connection with the natives of this area and how they lived.

Because the potential is so great for more enriching studies of the topic, Due to the complexity of this project, one must first start with the initial phase of research. To begin this first phase, funding will be required for the first step which has been explained as the portion of the project that requires workers to track down prior archaeological collections, study them, and locate any additional sources that have yet to be identified. Fees related to research as well as travel expenses are the primary focus of this piece of the project. As a result, a grant on Native American research will be needed for this part of the project.

The American Philosophical Society presents an ideal grant on this very topic; the grant is called the "Philips Fund for Native American Research" Grant and awards between \$3,000 and \$3,5000 to a young scholar for the purpose of Native American research.⁸⁷ In particular, the grant is expected to be used for travel and research related fees which is why the proposal will specifically be targets as a piece of this overall project. The project as a whole is impossible to execute all at once, as previously explained so it is necessary that only the first steps are focused on at this time.

⁸⁷ "Phillips Fund for Native American Research," American Philosophical Society, last modified 2017, <https://www.amphilsoc.org/grants/phillips-fund-native-american-research>.

Chapter 5: Recommendations and Ethical Considerations

Although this research presents a strong case for continued research, ethical and logistical limitations could rise from varying places. Funding, resources and manpower to complete a formal archaeological excavation could create a dilemma if they are not obtained. University of Massachusetts and Philip's Academy have archaeological programs where they place students in the field and both institutions have executed prior excavations in the area, however, a marriage between this project and those institutions would diminish the limitations.

An additional ethical dilemma could arise if the public decided to resist archaeological excavations in their community. Crossing into legal problems over private property and public property means there will be a process in getting approval to perform the research. The public may respond negatively to the notion of possibly digging up another burial ground and may argue the dead need to be left alone. This is why professional standards would need to be strictly adhered to as there would need to be the utmost respect for the history and scholars surrounding this topic. The U.S. National Park Service's article, "Archaeology Laws and Ethics," remedies both the legal and ethical concerns that stem from this situation by explaining the rights of archaeologists to protect historical sites while also taking into consideration ethical implications of their efforts.⁸⁸

"Phase 2" would rely heavily on donations and approval from the town in order to promote efforts to revise history within the public, develop a physical memorial and public educational programs. As previously discussed, North Andover Historical society has expressed interest in the public education component in the past but have since fell silent. It may just be a

⁸⁸ Everett Lindsay, "NPS Archaeology Program: Archaeology Law and Ethics," U.S. National Park Service, accessed June 17, 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/publicLaw.htm>.

matter of reaching back out to them in order to revamp the project. The most crucial aspects of this phase are the efforts to locate prior collections and verify institutional compliancy with federal laws.

Limitations are going to arise if confirmation cannot be established as the public history component to this proposal is based off the failures of prior research to establish the location of prior collections. Additionally, there would be a need to contact the surviving tribe in Canada to communicate with them on the return of funerary objects. Past efforts to research this have been difficult because the tribe exists in another country, difficult to locate within that country and contact. These limitations would cut out two of the steps in the second phase.

“PROTOCOL GUIDELINES: CONSULTING WITH INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS,” created by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, explains the protocols that should be followed when scholars are dealing with Native American Artifacts.⁸⁹ For example, when working with sacred sites, the Federal Government requires the following: “Each federal agency is required to accommodate access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites located on federal lands by Indian practitioners and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.”⁹⁰ This article also provides an example of the cultural sensitivity necessary for this project’s logistics, explaining: “Even though we may accept variation in the attitudes and beliefs among the individuals in our own cultural group, we may not realize that individuals from other cultural groups might see life through a totally different but equally valid lens. Awareness

⁸⁹ PROTOCOL GUIDELINES: CONSULTING WITH INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS,” Bureau of Reclamation, last modified September 21, 2012, https://www.usbr.gov/native/policy/protocol_guidelines.pdf.

⁹⁰ ⁹⁰ PROTOCOL GUIDELINES: CONSULTING WITH INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS,” 44.

that there are alternative world views helps in establishing positive relationships with Indian tribes and their members.”⁹¹

Referencing, and applying federal laws and ethical codes such as the ones discussed in this chapter, will alleviate these concerns. The project can be justified with the support of federal laws pertaining to historic preservation and the public’s conscience can be put at ease knowing this research will not taint ethical standards. Finally, an appropriate relationship can be built between, surviving tribes and the researcher in efforts to applying cultural sensitivity to this project.

⁹¹ PROTOCOL GUIDELINES: CONSULTING WITH INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS,” 18.

Chapter 6: Specialized Audience

Not only must the locals be considered when analyzing limitations and executing recommendations, but they are also one of the specialized audiences relevant to this research proposal. An analysis of Merrimack Valley's demographics illustrates what types of people create that audience. In addition, specific academic audiences will also be targeted; research on local Native American archaeology programs connect students and teachers to this area of the local history.

Consideration for the demographics of the Merrimack Valley's demographics will be relevant in efforts to create a connection between the public and local history as the public is not very diverse. According to the census bureau, the towns of North Andover, Andover, Methuen, and Lawrence are predominantly white, making up between 50-90% of the population, and a majority of the population have earned advanced degrees.⁹² This data suggests an educated, white community that may show appreciation for history but favoritism toward white history. Underscoring the ethical obligations toward Native American history would therefore be the best approach for appealing to this type of audience; one must guilt the public into representing the underrepresented in their public history.

Statistics on the local historical societies support the conclusion that the community shows interest in local history. For example, the North Andover Historical Society is rated a

⁹² U.S. Department of Commerce, "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Andover Town, Essex County, Massachusetts," Census Bureau QuickFacts, last modified July 2017, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/andovertownessexcountymassachusetts/PST045216>; U.S. Department of Commerce, "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Lawrence City, Massachusetts," Census Bureau QuickFacts, last modified July 2017, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/lawrencecitymassachusetts/PST045216>; U.S. Department of Commerce, "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Methuen Town City, Massachusetts," Census Bureau QuickFacts, last modified July 2017, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/methuontowncitymassachusetts/PST045216>; U.S. Department of Commerce, "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: North Andover Town, Essex County, Massachusetts," Census Bureau QuickFacts, last modified July 2017, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/northandovertownessexcountymassachusetts/PST045217>.

perfect five out of five stars, on social media, and is followed by over 2,000 people.⁹³ The Andover Historical Society also received similar ratings and is followed by over 1,500 people on social media.⁹⁴ When looking at towns with small populations, no larger than 40,000 people, these figures show a significant portion of the town expressing interest in the local history which further shows a target audience within the general public.

Within this community are particular academic branches that would also benefit from this project. In particular, scholars, teachers, and students have proved to be heavily involved in local Native American history and archaeology. The Robert S. Peabody Museum is critical for local Native American history and archaeology as they conducted many of the past excavations, in addition to now housing many other relevant collections. The museum also interacts with major audiences relevant to this project- the community and the academic niches. The museum works closely with these types of audiences when executing its Native American programs. This is most evident in the museum's 2017 Annual Report, where it was concluded over 1,300 students, from a local school, utilized the museum's resources, in addition to over thirty faculty members.⁹⁵ This figure shows a large interest, in local Native American history, amongst the schools, and schools' faculty, within the Merrimack Valley. Complimentary to this data are the educational workshops executed by the North Andover and Andover historical societies. These historical societies offer the public schools a chance to tour the town as well as participate in a specialized tour which aims to educate the students about colonial life in the town. Because there

⁹³ "North Andover Historical Society," Facebook, accessed May 31, 2018, <https://www.facebook.com/NAHistory/>.

⁹⁴ "Andover Historical Society," Facebook, Accessed May 31, 2018, <https://www.facebook.com/andoverhistoricalsociety/>.

⁹⁵ Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, *Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology Annual Report 2017*, (Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, 2017), accessed May 31, 2018, https://issuu.com/phillipsacademy/docs/peabodyannualreport2016_2017, 6-8.

is a large interest within the realm of education, updated research would be of interest to these groups and revision of the local programs that serve them.

Chapter 7: Budgeting and Staffing Requirements

Because the local community is passionate about local history, revival of local history could have the potential to bring in many donations from the public; however, it would be best to leave public donations for the second phase of the project, when more information can be offered to the public, and seek funding elsewhere for the research. Therefore, the financial component of this research proposal will focus on funding for research fees and travel related expenses. Research access for local historical societies and museums will require money to pay for research fees, traveling to these institutions will also be a financial burden, and then the research will also need compensation for time put in to this project.

Staffing requirements are brief; this is a small research project requiring minimal manpower. One researcher will be sufficient and beneficial as the individual can be more thorough and educated on the topic. However, there are many hours of researching involved which earns the researcher fair compensation for the amount of time being dedicated to this topic. It will also provide the researcher incentive to excel at the task. This stipend marks the first major area of expense, for this project. It will be a one-thousand-dollar stipend given to the researcher for dedicating extensive time to this project.

The second area of expense will be research fees. Drawing from the North Andover Historical Society's research fees, it will be estimated that research will cost twenty-five dollars per hour.⁹⁶ The EcoTarium, in Worcester Massachusetts, the North Andover Historical Society, Andover Historical Society, and Robert S. Peabody Museum will all be researched but it is also anticipated at least another three institutions will be visited. Each institution will require four to

⁹⁶ "RESEARCH," North Andover Historical Society, Last modified 2018, <https://www.northandoverhistoricalsociety.org/research-1/>.

eight hours of research depending on the extent of the collections which would result in roughly thirty-six hours within various institutions. Therefore, nine hundred dollars will be set aside for research fees. In addition, traveling by car will result in gas charges; the cost of these gas changes were determined based on the U.S. Department of Energy's listing for the gas mileage on a 2017 Toyota Corolla LE, which averages a combined 33 miles per a gallon, and an estimated mileage that may be accumulated when accessing a single institution.⁹⁷ As a result of these two factors, it was concluded that one tank of gas will be allotted per each trip which results in an estimated charge of thirty dollars per an institution based on the current gas prices in Massachusetts.⁹⁸ However, there is also a possibility that research will need to be done outside of the U.S.; the researcher will most likely need to go to Ontario or Quebec, Canada, to locate the surviving branches of the tribes. As a result, travel to Canada and the cost of lodging have been estimated as additional expenses. Drawing from prices on Kayak travel website, a plane ticket would be about five hundred dollars while three nights of a hotel fell around five-hundred and fifty dollars.⁹⁹ Many variables impact these costs, and they are subject to change as research unfolds so an additional category, dubbed "Miscellaneous Expenses" was devised as a means of insurance should additional expenses arise that were not originally planned. In total, the project would cost about \$3,460. The grant, this research proposal will be submitted for, awards

⁹⁷ "Fuel Economy of 2017 Toyota Corolla, " U.S. Department of Energy, accessed June 16, 2018, <https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/PowerSearch.do?action=noform&path=1&year1=2017&year2=2017&make=Toyota&baseModel=Corolla&srctype=ymm>.

⁹⁸ "Massachusetts Retail Gasoline & Diesel Fuel Prices," Commonwealth of Massachusetts, last modified 2018, <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massachusetts-retail-gasoline-diesel-fuel-prices>.

⁹⁹ "BOS to YOW, 7/23 — 7/27," KAYAK, accessed May 31, 2018, https://www.kayak.com/flights/BOS-YOW/2018-07-23/2018-07-27?fs=flexdepart=20180723;flexreturn=20180727&sort=bestflight_a; "Book now: Quebec," Search Flights, Hotels & Rental Cars | KAYAK, last modified 2018, https://www.kayak.com/hotels/Quebec,Canada-r83/2018-07-23/2018-07-27/2adults?sort=rank_a.

researchers anywhere from \$3,000 to \$3,500 which fits well with the budget of this project. The following table further explains the project's projected budget:

Items:	Details/Notes:	Cost:
1. Salaries & Wages		
Researcher	One-time stipend	\$1,000.00
2. Research fees	Around \$25/hour X 36 hours	\$900.00
3. Travel Expenses		
Gas for car	\$30/per institution X 7 institutions	\$210.00
Airplane expenses	From Boston to Ontario or Quebec	\$500.00
Hotel	In Ontario or Quebec for 3 nights	\$550.00
4. Miscellaneous Expenses	Unforeseen or additional expenses	\$300.00
5. Total Project Cost		\$3,460.00
6. Grant Award	Award varies	\$3,000.00-3,500.00

This project will not require any long-term costs, however, there are opportunities to apply for more grants once this project is complete. Once research has been completed, it can be applied to revisionist projects, educational tours, or workshops. These other projects would fall under myriad grants from notable organizations such as the National Endowment for Humanities. In addition, the research could be utilized to spark public interest which, in turn, could lead to private donations from the members of the community.

Conclusion

Centuries of archaeological findings reflect an area of Massachusetts that is bursting with precolonial history. This abundance of primary sources may hold the key to expanding on the history of the Merrimack Valley as well as Native American history as a whole. It provides an opportunity to rectify social injustices whilst reeducating the public on their surroundings. The potential is great but first, researchers must dive back into a topic abandoned decades ago. In order to do this, obtaining a grant must be first set in place to restart research, locate old collections, and discover new wells of information. The end goal will ultimately be to construct a more complete, and detailed story of American history for public history institutions whether that be changing tours, revising public plaques, creating workshops, or providing lectures aimed at informing the community that American history starts prior to explorers and pilgrims.

In order to kickstart this research, a grant must first be obtained by the American Philosophical Society. This involves completing an application and presenting a research proposal. It is that grant that has given birth to this capstone project. The necessity of this project is then justified with the expected outcome of applying the research, completed with this grant, to a larger purpose: to use this new information to revise public history and the interpretations presented by local institutions. Moreover, the research will also be applied to the complete study of Native American History and precolonial history.

By focusing on this portion of the project, and the intended outcome, the project assumes a unique combination of lenses not seen in prior scholarship. Historiographies both on macroscopic study of Native American history, precolonial history, and microscopic focus on the Merrimack Valley, prove extremely limited in terms of trends and perspective. Therefore, this

proposal must reject the study of colonists, or colonial relations with natives. It must be more of an anthropological study of native North Americans and only these peoples.

Strong primary and secondary sources support the proposals worth with an array of physical artifacts, archaeological reports, articles, and books. Myriad artifacts from the Merrimack Valley propose hope for this fresh interpretation while secondary sources build on the direction of this research. Even though many of the sources are outdated, the flaws provide strength in the call for further research.

These sources and the project at hand are though are controversial; Native American artifacts generate debate over repatriation and associated federal laws. Furthermore, there is a risk that this research will never be used to its full potential, should funding not be possible when applying the research to revision of public history. Therefore, this capstone project must be accomplished with specific laws and ethics in mind.

There should also be a consideration for the public and other specialized audiences. As repeated through out this project, the locals demonstrate a respect for their public history; they will need to be coaxed into support for their new-found connection to Native American history. Not only must this research be used to reeducate them on their community's identity, but it must also be used to educate academic groups. Many public, and private, educational institutions are drawn to local programs on Native American history and archaeology. As a result, additional consideration for teachers, scholars, and students will also be incorporated into the construction of this project.

As much as this project relies on community interest, it also calls for a significant amount of financial support. Research alone, has been estimated at almost four thousand dollars, thus the reason an initial proposal is being devised for a research grant. Firstly, the researcher must be

compensated for time dedicated. Secondly, money must be dedicated to research fees and travel expenses.

The investment is imperative, not only for a greater understanding of North American history, or amendments to public history, but for the sake of improving the present and future. It is an unspoken duty of historians to better the world they study; to use their knowledge of the public's history to better the public. This project can achieve that by improving cultural sensitivity, shedding light on social issues still present in the United States, and rectifying past mistakes made by historians in a cloud of ignorance. Finally, it delves deeper in time, in a never-ending quest to understand America before the concept existed.

Appendix:

Appendix 1: Sample Application from the American Philosophical Society

<div><div>American Philosophical Society</div><div>104 South Fifth Street</div><div>Philadelphia, PA 19106-3387</div></div> <div>Phillips Fund For Native American Research</div> <div><div>NAME in full, last name capitalized</div><div>E-MAIL</div><div>ALTERNATE E-MAIL</div><div>BEST MAILING ADDRESS</div><div>TELEPHONE</div><div>INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION</div><div>PRESENT POSITION</div><div>DATE and PLACE of BIRTH</div><div>CITIZENSHIP</div><div>If not a US citizen, are you a permanent resident of the United States?</div></div> <div><div>EDUCATION</div><div><div>Institution</div><div>Degree</div><div>Date</div><div>Field of Study</div></div></div> <div><div>PROJECT TITLE</div></div> <div><div>DATES of trip or project</div><div>AMOUNT OF FUNDING requested</div></div> <div><div>BUDGET STATEMENT</div><div><div>Amount</div><div>Month / Year</div></div><div><div>TRAVEL</div><div>LODGING</div><div>TAPES, CONSULTANTS' FEES</div><div>OTHER</div></div></div>	<div><div>For Office Use</div><div>Competition PNA 2017</div><div>Prior Apply</div></div> <div>Society</div>	<div><div>TOTAL</div><div>NAME John DOE</div></div> <div><div>NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES read/spoken/studied; OTHER LANGUAGES read/spoken/studied:</div></div> <div><div>RELATION of study to THESIS or DISSERTATION:</div></div> <div><div>PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS by applicant, pertinent to present project:</div></div> <div><div>PUBLICATION anticipated and approximate date of completion of manuscript:</div></div> <div><div>NATURE and form of field notes, oral histories, films, or other materials that may be added to the Society's collections:</div></div> <div><div>PREVIOUS GRANTS received for this work, including institutional contributions:</div><div><div>Name of Fund</div><div>Dates of Tenure</div><div>Amount Received</div></div></div>
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"109/8284 - Bone, Fragment." Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology. Accessed June 17, 2018. <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/C0DF4258-5CB3-43D6-A8D9-002016830745>.

"141/16532 - Celt." Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology. Accessed June 17, 2018. <http://peabody.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/DDE52E48-4276-4B78-A153-097785735890>.

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